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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes education data obtained from 1980 census individual record files for the seven states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) that comprise the north central education region. The report and the appended data tables are based on five percent samples of the midwest region and each of its seven states. The data presented were collected to produce a common database across states, providing policymakers and researchers with relevant, comparable information on educational topics. Special emphasis is placed on problems of at-risk youth. It is noted that the data will be used in parallel and subsequent studies directly related to assessing the financial impact of the at-risk population and addressing specific problems of employment and job training in the region. The appended data presentation is outlined and explained in the text. Data in appended tables focus on educational enrollment; educational attainment; and the effects of varying educational attainment on employment, household status, income, and occupation. The text contains a summary of selected results in these areas. The report concludes that the younger cohort is significantly better educated than the older cohort, but that for the less educated among the young, the consequences are considerably more serious than for the less educated among the older cohort. Forty-two tables are appended. (NB)

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EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT, ATTAINMENT AND THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE MIDWEST

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EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT, ATTAINMENT AND THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE MIDWEST

Introduction

This report summarizes education data obtained from individual record files for the 1980 census for the seven state north central education region. Those who provide or use comparative state education data are aware of the great difficulties in obtaining comparable data across states. Although national emphasis placed on interstate comparisons have recently improved comparative measures, the data collected and published for the "wall chart" are not broken down for subpopulations within states, and include little on the relationships between educational attainment and important social and economic outcomes. It is also difficult to collect these type of data directly from the states because of differences in state data collection practices.

These problems can be overcome through the use of U.S. census data. However, standard census data, in either published or computer-readable form, are aggregated by the Census Bureau for various geographic units and with limited cross-tabular breakdowns. Therefore, analysis of specific data of interest to particular policy and research communities is limited by the aggregate format. Fortunately, in recent years, in addition to the standard data, micro-data files at the individual respondent level have also been made available with suitable precautions taken to insure anonymity of the respondents. These large data files, which are samples of all respondents to the census, are an excellent source of data for use by individual states or cities. This report and the accompanying tables are based on 5% samples of the midwest region and each of the seven states that comprise it (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin). The same data compilation is being done by the University of Wisconsin-Madison Applied Population Laboratory for all other educational regions and states in the country.

The purposes of this data collection and analysis were twofold. First, we wanted to produce a common data base across states that would provide policy makers and researchers relevant and comparable information on a range of important educational topics, with special emphasis on problems faced by at-risk youths. With the expansion of this data collection effort to all states, a national data base will be created. Second, much of this data will be used in parallel and subsequent studies directly related to assessing the financial impact of the at-risk population and addressing specific problems of employment and job training in the region. Although most of the relationships between variables and differences between age cohorts or population groups reconfirm findings of other studies, these data provide policymakers and re-

searchers with reliable and comparable estimates of these relationships at the state and regional level.

A further extension of this work would be to analyze comparable 1970 census data (and later 1990 data) in an effort to begin to understand trends in educational performance and the effects of educational attainment on social and economic outcomes for families and individuals.

Data Presentation

The data depicted in the appended sequence of tables focus on educational enrollment, educational attainment, and the effects of varying educational attainment on employment, household status, income, and occupation. The numerical sequence of tables follow a systematic format. There are four basic sets of tables. The tables are numbered with a single digit, followed by a decimal point, which is followed by three more digits. The digit to the left of the decimal point identifies the table series, the first digit to the right of the decimal point identifies the region or state, and second and third a subpopulation breakdown within the region or state.

The tables series are as follows:

Table 1 - Educational Enrollment by Age
Table 2 - Educational Attainment by Age
Table 3 - Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults
Table 4 - Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older

The digits following the decimal point are defined as follows:

first digit:
1 = North-Central Region (i.e. total of seven states)
2 = Indiana
3 = Illinois
4 = Iowa
5 = Michigan
6 = Minnesota
7 = Ohio
8 = Wisconsin

second and third digits:
01 = Total Population
02 = Central City SMSAs (standard metropolitan statistical area)
03 = Non-central City SMSAs
04 = Non-SMSA
05 = Whites

06 = Blacks
07 = Hispanics
08 = Males
09 = Females
10 = Non-poverty Respondents
11 = Poverty Respondents

Examples of each table type label are:

Table 1.110 "Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Non-poverty Respondents, 1980"

Table 2.403 "Educational Attainment by Age: Iowa, Non-central City SMSAs, 1980"

Table 3.607 "Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: Minnesota, Hispanics, 1980."

Table 4.809 "Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: Wisconsin, Females, 1980."

Poverty and non-poverty subcategories are deleted for table series 2,3 and 4. Thus there are 304 tables in the entire series, with 38 for the region and 38 for each state. Regional tables come first, followed by tables for each state. The N's that are included in the tables have been weighted to represent the actual population in a category for the region or the appropriate state.

Summary of Selected Results

Educational Enrollment. Aggregate enrollment data are probably the most well known and consistent across states. Table 1 below provides a regional summary measure for two relevant cohorts - those of high school age (14-18), and those most likely to be in college or technical school (19-24). For those in the younger cohort, 88.5% were enrolled in school in 1980. Of those in school, approximately 91% were in public schools. For those in the 19-24, post-high school age cohort, 26.7% were enrolled in school, but only 80% were in public schools.

For the younger cohort, enrollment in central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA) was somewhat lower (86.9%) than those residing in non-central city SMSAs (89.4%) or non-SMSAs (89.1%). For the older cohort, the percent enrolled in school in central cities is actually higher than for non-central cities. The explanation for this, as can be inferred from Table 2.102 and 2.103, is that central city students are more likely to be behind the normal age cohort and thus a higher percentage are still in

high school at age 19 than for non-central city youths.[1]

The major racial difference in school enrollment is the level of Hispanics enrollment for both cohorts. For secondary school aged youths, approximately 9% fewer Hispanics than whites and 7% fewer Hispanics than blacks are enrolled in school. This is consistent with a number of dropout studies in urban areas, and with the educational attainment data described below.

Male and female enrollment is much closer, although males lead by 1.2% and 3% respectively for the younger and older cohorts.

Poverty status also has an effect on enrollment, but the effects are in different directions for each cohort. Younger children (14 to 18), in families below the official poverty line are less likely to be enrolled (79.4%) than children from non-poverty families (89.6%). The seemingly inverse relationship for the older cohort - 36.7% below the poverty line in school compared to 19.5% for those above the line - is affected by two anomalous factors. First, as with the case of central city youths, poor respondents are more likely to be behind in school and thus a greater percentage of them will still be in high school when they turn 19. In addition, and more important, independent students that are in college or technical school may well be below the poverty line in terms of income. In these data they would be classified as impoverished, although they would of course not be eligible for income maintenance support (AFDC, Medicaid, Food Stamps, etc.). Because students represent a presumed temporary form of poverty, in latter data involving income and educational attainment, we exclude students from the analysis.

Educational Attainment. Series 2 provides a breakdown of educational attainment by age. This allows detailed assessment of student school progress and should provide decision-makers and researchers with accurate maps of when students begin to fall behind their age cohorts, and what percentage catch up.

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[1]The general concept of an SMSA is a geographical area with a high population nucleus, together with its adjacent communities. SMSAs are specifically defined as cities over 50,000, or census defined "urbanized areas" over 50,000 and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000. Unfortunately the data that was used did not allow us to break down the geographic units into urban and rural areas, thus in general the non-SMSA category includes everyone in a city or urbanized area under 50,000 people. In addition, not all SMSAs were decomposed into central city and non-central city. If these more refined breakdowns were available we might expect more dramatic variations across geographic units.

In addition, however, by focusing on the younger and older age cohorts, we can assess the different levels of educational attainment between population groups. A standard division for these purposes is to compare the primary post-secondary cohort (19 to 24) with all those older than 24.[2] These data have been extracted and regrouped in Table 2. The comparative results are encouraging in terms of educational improvement.

Measured by years of education, youth in this region are obviously better educated than their elders. The differences appear to be larger at the primary and secondary level than for post-secondary education. For the younger cohort, only 2.7% of those 19-24 had not completed 9th grade; in the older population, the comparative figure is 16.6%. Further, by the age of 19, only 16.6% of the younger group had not completed high school, while 31.9% of the 25 and over population had not received a high school diploma. Because it is more likely that those in the younger group will still complete high school, this difference is a conservative measure of the differential high school completion rates of the two cohorts.

The data are somewhat more difficult to interpret for post-secondary attainment between cohorts in that in the younger group a much larger percentage are continuing their education and thus have not reached their highest levels of educational attainment.[3] Given this limitation, probably the best indicator of post-secondary education is the comparative percentages that have completed at least 1 year of college (i.e. the sum of "some college" and "4 years or more college"). On that measure the relative figures are 35.2% for the younger and 29.2% for the older cohort. Again, since we must assume that those in the younger group who have not yet completed a year of college, are more likely than individuals 25 and over to do so at some future time, this difference also understates the educational advantage of the younger group.

The younger cohorts are more educated than the older cohorts for all subcategories in our tables. Also, the differences are more pronounced for educational attainment than they were for enrollment. Of the subcategories, gender and residency differences are considerably less than racial differences.

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[2]Please note that there is an error in the labelling on this series of tables. The row labelled "over 25" should be "25 and over."

[3]As indicated in Table 1.101, 26.7% of those aged 19-24 are enrolled in school, compared to only 3.6% of those over 25.

For both cohorts, whites are much more likely than either blacks or Hispanics to have completed high school.[4] The respective percentages for younger and older cohorts having completed less than 12th grade are: whites (14.1%, 30.4%); blacks (30.2%, 45.0%); Hispanics (42.5%; 57.9%). Thus while the younger cohort is considerably more likely to have completed high school than the older cohort for each group, very large racial differences in educational prospects remain. The high percentage of both black and Hispanic youths between the ages of 19 and 24 that have not completed high school, reinforces a large accumulation of other information indicating a major regional dropout problem for minority students.[5]

Although whites are uniformly more advantaged, neither cohort nor racial differences appear as stark when we consider post-secondary education. Again focusing on those that have completed at least some college, the younger and older cohort percentages are: whites (36.3%, 29.6%); blacks (28.7%, 23.5%); Hispanics (21.7%, 18.2%). In all cases younger individuals are more likely to go to college than their elders, although cohort differences are less extreme for Hispanics than for blacks or whites. The lack of apparent advancement in terms of college enrollment for Hispanics

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[4]The census as well as other surveys have traditionally had lower response rates for minority groups. In 1980 elaborate efforts were undertaken to reach minority groups and the evidence suggests considerable success. However, because the bias in the remaining under-reporting for minorities disproportionately underrepresents individuals that are younger, poorer and less well educated, differences between these subgroups and others will yield conservative estimates of the actual differences. Thus the differences in enrollments, education, and socio-economic outcomes described throughout this paper would be even greater if we could eliminate all bias in census reporting.

[5]These data may prove to be the best available to make comparisons between states on "retention," or more accurately, "high school completion" rates. Because of widely divergent state data definitions and collection requirements on dropouts and retentions, the only comparable completion measure (as opposed to yearly dropout rates) is an attrition rate which merely computes the numbers of freshmen entering high school and subtracts, four years later, the number of graduating seniors. Migration problems, shifts between public and private schools, and reentry students who eventually get degrees obviously wreak havoc on such a measure. To the extent the census surveys are accurate, they clearly provide a better overall and comparable estimate. See James Catterall's conference paper for detailed analysis of this problem.

completes the bleak picture of regional Hispanic educational achievement already indicated by enrollment and high school dropout indicators.

A much different picture emerges when we compare educational attainment for male and female cohorts. For the older cohort, males and females had approximately the same chances of at least completing high school, but 32.9% of the men went on to complete some college as compared to 25.8% of the women.[6] However, women aged 19 to 24 seem to have turned that disadvantage to an absolute advantage. Not only are 2.5% of the women more likely to complete high school than males in this cohort (84.7% to 82.2%), but they also have a statistical edge over men in both completing some college (28.8% to 27.6%) and completing 4 years of college or more (7.1% to 6.9%). Although other gender problems may remain in our educational systems, in terms of years of education, younger men appear to have become a disadvantaged minority at all educational levels.

The Relationships Between Educational Attainment and Employment, Type of Household, Personal Income, and Occupation. The purpose of this section is to provide a general overview of the census data pertaining to the relationship between educational attainment and social and economic outcomes for the region at large. Other papers written by members of the at-risk data collection task force will provide more detailed analysis of the effects of education on employment, occupation and income.

The effects of educational attainment on young and older adults for the total region are depicted in Appendix Tables 3.101 and 4.101.[7] In general, the relationships follow anticipated patterns, although the variations by age are interesting and relevant and the magnitudes of many of the differences are striking. In terms of employment, educational attainment seems to have less impact on the older generation. As we would expect, older adults

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[6]As can be gleaned from a close analysis of Tables 2.108 and 2.109, most of the discrepancy in the 25 and over cohort is due to a much higher percentage of men than women completing some post-graduate training.

[7]We are using the word "effects" in a loose, not necessarily causal sense. For some of the variables, such as income and occupation, education is undoubtedly a causal influence (among others). For variables, such as household type, the "effect" is far from certain. Our purpose is to assess the relationship between education and socio-economic outcomes. The data obviously do not allow for causal modeling in their present form.

are less likely to be unemployed at every educational level. However, the effects of educational differences are much more stark among young adults. For the 18 to 24 group, approximately 14% of those with less than a high school education, and looking for work, are unemployed. This declines to 2-3% for those with a college degree or more. In the older cohort, the unemployment rate drops from only 3-5% (for those with the least education) to less than 2% for those with a college degree or more. Thus it appears that the young, non-high school graduate has considerably more difficulty in the job market than those older or better educated.

The education and cohort effects associated with seeking employment must be understood in the context of households. Because of retirees, the older cohort is less likely to be seeking work than the younger cohort at all levels of education except 13-15 years and over 17 years. The first of these exceptions is explained simply by the high percentage of younger adults that are enrolled in post-secondary schools; the latter is a carryover of that effect at the post-graduate level.

Perhaps more useful is the pronounced effect of education on household characteristics, especially for the younger adult population. Table 3 below summarizes the percentages of single-headed households (both male and female) for different levels of education, broken down by age, race, place of residency and sex. Concentrating for the present on the total population, it is readily apparent that those with less education are much more likely to live in single-headed households. The percentages decline consistently at each level of education for both cohorts. However, the percentages are larger at all levels of education for young adults, and the apparent effect of increasing education is more extreme. Of those 18 to 24 years old with less than a high school education, between 25 and 29% are from single-headed households (compared to approximately 13% in the older cohort). The percentage drops by about 10% for high school graduates and is down to 7% for those with college degrees or more. For the better educated, the younger cohort is very similar to the older cohort.

The income of respondents also vary inversely with education. As can be seen in Tables 3.101 and 4.101, the older cohort has a much higher level of income, however, the rate of increase by educational attainment is very similar in the two cohorts.[8]

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[8]The one exception is for those with 17 or over years of education. In the older group this means a considerable income increase over those holding an undergraduate degree, but in the younger group the jump is much smaller. This may be an artifact of the small number of persons in the latter category, but it probably also results from a higher percentage of workers that are looking for first jobs appropriate to their level of education.

Of more interest to policymakers may be the dramatic covariation of education and poverty. By whatever measure, it is apparent that for all ages, those with lower education are much more likely to have incomes below the poverty line and to have much higher dependence on public assistance. Again, however, the magnitude of the problem and the relationship between education and poverty are more severe for the young.

Overall, 30% more of the young adults than older adults come from homes where income is below the poverty line (11.4% compared to 7.9%). The problem is most severe for both groups for those individuals without a high school education. However the younger cohort without a high school degree are approximately twice as likely to come from poverty homes than their elders with the same degree of education.

The same conclusions emerge when we compute public assistance income as a percentage of total income as is done in Table 4. There is an inverse relationship with education; there are higher levels of dependence for younger adults; and there is a sharp drop in public assistance for those with a high school education (especially for those 18-24 years old).

Finally, for the overall population, there appears to be a straightforward relationship between education and the type of jobs people are likely to have. Those with some college education are much more likely to be in managerial and professional positions; those with high school degrees (or better) are more likely to be in technical or sales positions; and those with less than a college degree tend to end up in service or operative positions. This pattern appears fairly consistent across both cohorts.

There are also a number of important distinctions when we examine educational effects among subpopulations. Geographic differences tend to have modest differential effects on employment. In all three types of locales, the positive effects of education on being employed, and employed in higher status jobs are present. The same is true of income, although, as we would expect, the non-central city SMSAs, reflecting their suburban populations, have higher overall incomes. There are important geographic differences in household type and in measures of poverty. As is apparent in Table 3, small towns, rural areas and non-central city SMSAs have a much smaller percentage of households headed by single parents than the central cities. In addition, and clearly related, central city families are more likely than others to be in poverty and to derive a higher percentage of their income from public assistance. This is true for both age cohorts. In all cases, however, the relationships between educational attainment and family structure or income are consistent with the general trends in the population. Thus no matter where one lives in these

states, those with higher levels of education are less likely come from single-parent homes, and less likely to be in poverty or on public assistance.

Racial differences are even more significant than geographic variations. As is well known, data in tables 3.105 -3.107 and 4.105-4.107 confirm that black unemployment is generally twice that of whites. Hispanic unemployment is somewhere in between. This pattern is true for both age cohorts, although the levels of unemployment for the younger cohort (that are not in school) are approximately twice as high as for the older cohort. Another important difference between age cohorts is that for the young adults, higher education seems to be closely related to employment prospects for whites and Hispanics, but less so for blacks. Excluding the 17 year and over category which has a very small number of respondents for this age level, white unemployment drops from 14.0% for those with less than a 9th grade education to 3.1% for those with four years of college. The comparable figures for Hispanics are 13.3% and 3.6%. However for blacks they are 16.8% to 7.8%. Thus it would appear that although the black youth employment problem is affected by education, education is not the whole answer by any means.

Income differences between races are also significant. Black income is lower than white income at all levels for all cohorts (excepting the few blacks 18 to 24, with 17 plus years of education). As with employment, despite lower levels of educational attainment described earlier, Hispanics report consistently higher incomes than blacks. Although the absolute income levels are much higher for the older adults, overall for both cohorts black income is 76.4% of white income. Hispanic income is 90.2% of white income for the younger group and 87.9% for the older cohort.

When we analyze educational effects on the gap between white and black income, there is interesting variation between cohorts. For older blacks, education has little effect on the income gap. Indeed, for blacks, 25 and over, with a high school or less education, black income as a percentage of income for whites with comparable education is slightly higher (ranging from 82% to 85% of white income) than for blacks with one or more years of college (79% to 83%). On the other hand, however, the gap for younger blacks is considerably higher for those with high school or less, but then closes for those with some post-secondary education. For example, the very large number of young blacks with 9th to 11th grade education report income that is 75.4% of whites at the same level of education, while blacks with four years of college have incomes that are 90.2% of white income. This finding would seem to indicate that while education may reduce income and job discrimination for the young, because there appears to be a greater income gap at the lowest levels of education, the current failure of young blacks in the education system compounds problems of discrimination and income disparity in the job market.

The complex of socio-economic and educational problems for blacks and, less so, for Hispanics is brutally evident when we analyze relationships between educational attainment and type of household, percentages of families below the poverty line, and public assistance income. These data have been summarized in Tables 3 and 4. Again the problems are most severe for the younger adults. For example, almost half (46%) of the young blacks in our sample were living in single-parent households. This compared to 12.5% for whites and 22.1% for Hispanics. The same racial pattern holds for older adults but at much lower levels (blacks 28%, whites 8.4%, Hispanics 15.4%). As is demonstrated in the more detailed appendix tables, a very large majority of the single-parent homes are headed by females.

Again education appears to be highly related to family unit for all races. For young adults, those respondents with less than a high school education are approximately three times more likely to come from single-parent households than those with four years of college or more. For the older group, probabilities decline less (twice as likely for those less educated), but the initial rates are also much lower.

Very similar patterns between blacks and whites emerge when we analyze poverty levels and public assistance income by race. Younger, more poorly educated blacks are much more likely to come from a family whose income is below the poverty line; and that family is relying on considerably more public assistance income than comparable white families. The latter difference is attributable to the lower levels of income and the larger percentage of single-parent homes for blacks at every education level. Both the absolute magnitude of these figures and the differences between races are dramatically reduced for those with higher levels of education. Hispanics, consistent with total income patterns described above, appear to be somewhat closer to whites than blacks in terms of poverty levels and public assistance income.

In all of this, the most devastating figures are the very large percentages of minority youth with little education that come from poor, single-parent homes. For these relationships, causality undoubtedly runs in both directions, which in a sense increases the problem. Children from single-parent families will feel pressure to quit school to aid the family and themselves financially; while at the same time those coming from poor homes, often headed by single parents with little education, are less likely to do well in school or appreciate the eventual rewards that education may bring. These basic problems are compounded by very high teenage pregnancy rates and probably some assurances and incentives provided by the welfare system. The result is a socio-economic problem of major proportions.

Finally, the most important <u>gender differences</u> revolve around household type and public assistance. For the younger cohort, men

and women have an approximately equal likelihood of being in a single-parent home. However, for the older cohort, where respondents are much more likely themselves to be the head of household (their children having moved away), the percentage of women coming from single family households is approximately double that of men (see Table 3).

A related, but more important point, is that the income pattern of women is considerably different from men. Incomes are not only much lower than for men,[9] but also women's incomes are composed of a much higher percentage of public assistance for both cohorts. This is clearly a result of the number of female headed households and the laws on Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Again, the degree of public assistance dependency is very high for young females without a high school education.

Conclusion

The large picture portrayed by this data is composed of two antithetical parts. On the one hand, the younger cohort is significantly better educated than their elders. This is true for all regions, races and for both men and women. In addition, for most of our indicators, the educational gaps between races and genders are less for the young adults. In fact for women the educational disadvantages of the older cohort have become advantages for young women at all levels of education.

On the other hand, however, many of our measures indicate that for the less educated among the young the consequences are considerably more serious than for the less educated among the older cohort. Particularly hard hit are those youths who fail to complete high school. Compared to their elders with the same level of education, that group has much higher unemployment; are in more menial jobs; are more likely to be in single-family households; and have lower income, a greater percentage of which comes from public assistance. And all of these trends are magnified for minorities, particularly blacks.

Part of the explanation for these cohort differences is unquestionably a life-stage effect. The argument is that younger adults have always been less socially and economically secure, but

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[9]Younger women report income that is 61% of men's income; older women 42%. It should be noted however, that income estimates exclude respondents in school, but do not stipulate employment. Thus housewives are included and there are a larger percentage of housewives in the older cohort.

that eventually they at least partially overcome the effects of educational differences. If this aging effect explains all of the variation we would expect to see very similar magnitudes of differences between cohorts if we analyzed past census data in a like manner. Unfortunately, our single year data does not allow us to estimate how much of the variation is explained by aging.

One can, however, also hypothesize that the educational times are different in the 1980s and likely to become even more different in the future. An argument counter to the life-stage effect is simply that education has become a more consistent link to economic success, and that failure in the education system is much more likely to lead to poverty and dependent status. As the picture is being painted in the media and elsewhere, in the past marginal performance in school, and even dropping out, could still lead to a relatively high paying industrial job - now it leads to McDonalds.

TABLE 1. EDUCATIONAL ENROLLMENT, SELECTIVE DATA, NORTH-CENTRAL REGION, 1980

	Enrollment (%) Ages 14-18	Ages 19-24
Total Population	88.5	26.7
Non-Central City SMSA	89.4	24.3
Central City SMSA	86.9	30.7
Non-SMSA	89.1	23.7
Whites	88.9	26.9
Blacks	87.4	25.2
Hispanics	80.1	20.4
Males	89.0	28.2
Females	87.8	25.2
Below Poverty	79.4	36.7
Not Below Poverty	89.6	19.5

Source: Appendix Tables 1.101 to 1.111.

TABLE 2. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, NORTH-CENTRAL REGION, 19 TO 24 AND 25 AND OVER AGE COHORTS, 1980

	Highest Level of Education (%)				
	8th or less	9th-11th	12th	Some College	4 years or more College
19 - 24 AGE COHORT:					
Total Population	2.7	13.9	48.2	28.2	7.0
Non-Central City SMSA	2.1	12.4	51.0	27.3	7.3
Central City SMSA	3.4	15.9	43.0	29.9	7.8
Non-SMSA	2.5	12.9	53.5	26.6	4.6
Whites	2.0	12.1	49.7	28.8	7.5
Blacks	3.5	26.7	41.1	25.2	3.5
Hispanics	19.1	23.4	35.8	18.5	3.2
Males	2.8	15.0	47.6	27.6	6.9
Females	2.5	12.8	48.9	28.8	7.1
25 AND OVER AGE COHORT:					
Total Population	16.6	15.4	38.9	14.5	14.7
Non-Central City SMSA	13.7	14.1	39.8	15.6	16.8
Central City SMSA	18.1	17.4	35.9	14.3	14.3
Non-SMSA	20.7	14.7	42.0	12.2	10.5
Whites	15.8	14.6	40.0	14.4	15.2
Blacks	20.9	24.1	31.5	15.7	7.8
Hispanics	41.0	16.9	23.9	10.5	7.7
Males	17.1	14.6	35.3	14.8	18.1
Females	16.1	16.0	42.0	14.2	11.6

Source: Appendix Tables 2.101 to 2.109.

TABLE 3. PERCENTAGES OF RESPONDENTS FROM FAMILIES WITH SINGLE (MALE OR FEMALE) HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1980.

	8th or less	9-11	12th	13-15	16	17+	All
18 - 24 AGE COHORT:							
Total Population	28.6	24.7	14.9	12.1	7.2	6.9	16.3
Non-Central City SMSA	22.3	19.3	12.8	10.7	7.2	6.8	13.4
Central City SMSA	35.1	33.9	20.5	15.3	8.2	7.2	21.9
Non-SMSA	20.8	16.0	10.2	7.6	4.8	6.4	10.9
Whites	23.3	18.4	12.0	9.3	6.5	6.3	12.5
Blacks	59.9	55.6	44.1	36.0	21.1	20.1	46.0
Hispanics	26.0	27.3	18.6	17.2	11.9	7.0	22.1
Males	28.9	22.8	14.0	11.7	7.6	5.8	15.5
Females	28.4	27.0	15.8	12.5	7.1	8.5	17.0
25 AND OVER AGE COHORT:							
Total Population	12.7	13.1	9.9	9.5	5.8	5.6	10.2
Non-Central City SMSA	11.1	10.4	8.5	7.7	5.1	5.0	8.4
Central City SMSA	16.1	18.1	13.7	13.4	7.6	6.8	13.9
Non-SMSA	9.7	8.5	7.2	6.5	4.2	4.4	7.5
Whites	10.9	10.1	8.5	7.6	5.1	5.1	8.4
Blacks	25.3	32.3	29.0	28.1	19.9	15.9	28.0
Hispanics	16.9	18.1	14.3	12.8	8.9	7.3	15.4
Males	8.3	8.0	6.2	5.7	3.9	3.3	6.3
Females	16.9	17.2	12.7	13.0	8.0	9.7	13.6

Source: Appendix Tables 3.101 to 3.109 and 4.101 to 4.109.

TABLE 4. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME AS A PERCENTAGE OF MEAN INCOME, BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1980.

	8th or less	9-11	12th	13-15	16	17+	All
18 - 24 AGE COHORT:							
Total Population	40.3	39.9	25.9	22.7	15.4	17.8	27.9
Non-Central City SMSA	34.8	32.9	22.8	18.2	17.1	18.8	23.7
Central City SMSA	43.2	45.9	28.7	25.1	14.7	16.1	31.5
Non-SMSA	38.9	33.5	24.3	24.0	20.8	23.8	25.4
Whites	39.5	34.7	23.6	20.7	14.9	20.6	25.0
Blacks	59.4	56.9	35.9	29.2	18.3	13.4	40.3
Hispanics	35.6	41.1	30.2	19.7	25.3	*	33.7
Males	26.5	21.8	15.7	14.4	9.8	18.3	16.5
Females	62.1	64.2	37.6	29.7	20.8	19.2	39.6
25 AND OVER AGE COHORT:							
Total Population	26.4	25.0	20.1	17.0	12.9	10.6	18.5
Non-Central City SMSA	23.6	22.1	18.5	15.2	11.9	9.4	16.2
Central City SMSA	29.3	27.8	21.8	18.9	13.9	11.7	20.8
Non-SMSA	24.8	24.2	20.1	17.8	15.2	11.9	18.9
Whites	24.5	22.9	19.2	15.7	12.6	10.6	17.1
Blacks	34.1	32.7	25.5	22.5	17.0	13.1	26.2
Hispanics	28.4	26.3	21.5	17.3	13.9	11.6	23.3
Males	20.7	16.7	13.0	11.1	9.7	8.1	12.9
Females	42.8	43.9	34.8	30.0	23.4	18.9	32.6

* Insufficient cases.

Source: Appendix Tables 3.101 to 3.109 and 4.101 to 4.109.

TABLE 1.181 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Total Population, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	98.99	1.01	88.95	0.74	10.32
15	98.04	1.96	90.65	0.89	8.46
16	94.43	5.57	90.98	0.94	8.07
17	87.46	12.54	91.05	1.02	7.93
18	64.55	35.45	87.01	3.21	9.79
19	43.07	56.93	80.74	6.20	13.06
20	35.00	65.00	78.15	7.17	14.68
21	30.24	69.76	77.67	7.41	14.92
22	21.86	78.14	80.99	7.32	11.69
23	15.78	84.22	83.00	8.50	8.50
24	12.85	87.15	84.08	8.27	7.66
14-18	88.47	11.53	89.90	1.24	8.85
19-24	26.71	73.29	80.10	7.18	12.72
Over 25	3.59	96.41	83.69	7.42	8.89
All Ages	17.01	82.99	86.71	3.55	9.74

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.182 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Non-central City SMSAs, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	99.17	0.83	89.98	0.72	9.30
15	98.54	1.46	91.05	0.99	7.96
16	95.65	4.35	91.78	1.01	7.21
17	89.16	10.84	92.13	0.98	6.89
18	64.16	35.84	87.82	2.62	9.56
19	39.82	60.18	80.45	5.84	13.71
20	31.98	68.02	76.77	6.98	16.25
21	27.20	72.80	75.88	7.71	16.41
22	19.60	80.40	79.42	7.93	12.65
23	14.18	85.82	82.29	8.35	9.35
24	11.96	88.04	83.13	7.95	8.93
14-18	89.40	10.60	90.77	1.16	8.07
19-24	24.27	75.73	79.05	7.13	13.82
Over 25	3.54	96.46	82.98	7.69	9.33
All Ages	16.84	83.16	87.27	3.34	9.39

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.103 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Central City SMSAs, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	98.60	1.40	84.53	1.05	14.42
15	97.43	2.57	86.91	1.08	12.01
16	92.50	7.50	86.89	1.18	11.93
17	84.51	15.49	86.33	1.48	12.20
18	64.27	35.73	83.79	4.59	11.62
19	47.15	52.85	80.44	7.42	12.14
20	39.32	60.68	79.18	8.29	12.53
21	34.91	65.09	78.72	8.11	13.17
22	25.97	74.03	81.83	8.08	10.09
23	19.62	80.38	82.08	9.71	8.21
24	15.80	84.20	83.37	9.62	7.00
14-16	86.86	13.14	85.79	1.74	12.47
19-24	30.65	69.35	80.45	8.26	11.29
Over 25	4.45	95.55	82.86	8.22	8.92
All Ages	18.00	82.00	83.80	4.69	11.51

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.104 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Non-SMSA, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	99.23	0.77	93.93	0.26	5.81
15	97.92	2.08	96.02	0.35	3.63
16	94.81	5.19	95.83	0.39	3.78
17	88.48	11.52	96.03	0.41	3.56
18	65.94	34.06	91.00	1.99	7.01
19	41.72	58.28	82.05	4.10	13.85
20	32.46	67.54	78.48	4.72	16.79
21	26.86	73.14	78.67	4.83	16.50
22	18.02	81.98	82.21	3.41	14.38
23	10.88	89.12	89.04	3.98	6.99
24	8.27	91.73	90.37	3.52	6.12
14-16	89.07	10.93	94.79	0.80	4.61
19-24	23.68	76.32	81.52	4.26	14.22
Over 25	2.17	97.83	89.30	3.54	7.16
All Ages	15.57	84.43	91.48	1.66	6.86

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.105 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Whites, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	99.29	0.71	88.39	0.70	10.91
15	98.32	1.68	90.21	0.88	8.90
16	94.84	5.16	90.60	0.94	8.46
17	88.31	11.69	90.76	0.97	8.27
18	65.13	34.87	86.73	3.04	10.23
19	43.36	56.64	80.06	6.16	13.77
20	35.61	64.39	77.48	7.00	15.52
21	30.78	69.22	77.08	7.19	15.73
22	22.05	77.95	80.59	7.33	12.08
23	15.54	84.46	82.96	8.45	8.58
24	12.57	87.43	83.56	8.34	8.11
14-18	88.88	11.12	89.51	1.20	9.29
19-24	26.90	73.10	79.53	7.08	13.39
Over 25	3.29	96.71	83.88	7.15	8.97
All Ages	16.43	83.57	86.36	3.45	10.19

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.106 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Blacks, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	97.42	2.58	93.80	0.90	5.30
15	96.87	3.13	94.64	1.01	4.35
16	94.03	5.97	94.73	0.80	4.48
17	84.46	15.54	94.40	1.36	4.24
18	62.91	37.09	90.39	3.96	5.65
19	41.92	58.08	87.78	5.20	7.02
20	30.92	69.08	85.77	7.52	6.70
21	26.49	73.51	84.94	7.29	7.77
22	20.65	79.35	86.35	6.04	7.60
23	16.29	83.71	86.50	6.75	6.75
24	13.13	86.87	89.00	5.92	5.08
14-18	87.39	12.61	93.84	1.42	4.74
19-24	25.17	74.83	86.64	6.39	6.97
Over 25	5.68	94.32	84.90	7.17	7.93
All Ages	21.22	78.78	90.78	3.46	5.77

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.107 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Hispanics, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	97.02	2.98	86.36	0.60	13.04
15	94.98	5.02	88.36	0.63	11.01
16	84.73	15.27	88.09	1.30	10.61
17	73.35	26.65	87.00	1.22	11.78
18	51.27	48.73	84.19	4.31	11.50
19	33.18	66.82	78.81	10.24	10.95
20	25.95	74.05	74.93	9.33	15.74
21	21.30	78.70	71.32	13.21	15.47
22	14.86	85.14	76.34	9.68	13.98
23	13.98	86.04	79.21	11.80	8.99
24	12.86	87.14	82.17	12.10	5.73
14-18	80.09	19.91	87.02	1.35	11.63
19-24	20.44	79.56	76.76	10.85	12.40
Over 25	5.34	94.66	78.82	10.08	11.10
All Ages	20.43	79.57	83.57	4.73	11.70

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.108 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Males, 1980.

Age	Total Population In-School	Total Population Not In-School	Those In-School Only Public	Those In-School Only Church	Those In-School Only Private
14	98.98	1.02	89.30	0.78	9.92
15	98.23	1.77	90.88	1.00	8.12
16	94.81	5.19	91.41	0.96	7.63
17	87.89	12.11	91.34	1.01	7.66
18	65.68	34.32	87.97	3.16	8.87
19	44.18	55.82	82.03	6.23	11.73
20	35.43	64.57	79.43	7.57	13.00
21	31.57	68.43	78.16	7.75	14.09
22	24.07	75.93	80.68	7.58	11.74
23	18.00	82.00	82.83	8.97	8.19
24	14.83	85.17	83.35	9.02	7.62
14-18	89.04	10.96	90.33	1.26	8.41
19-24	28.23	71.77	80.77	7.51	11.72
Over 25	3.70	96.30	82.77	8.38	8.85
All Ages	18.14	81.86	86.99	3.77	9.24

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.109 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Females, 1980.

Age	Total Population		Those In-School Only		
	In-School	Not In-School	Public	Church	Private
14	99.00	1.00	88.58	0.70	10.72
15	97.83	2.17	90.40	0.78	8.82
16	94.02	5.98	90.53	0.92	8.55
17	87.03	12.97	90.75	1.04	8.21
18	63.43	36.57	86.02	3.25	10.73
19	41.97	58.03	79.41	6.16	14.43
20	34.59	65.41	76.91	6.78	16.31
21	28.96	71.04	77.15	7.06	15.79
22	19.72	80.28	81.35	7.02	11.63
23	13.63	86.37	83.22	7.89	8.89
24	10.88	89.12	85.06	7.25	7.70
14-18	87.87	12.13	89.46	1.22	9.32
19-24	25.23	74.77	79.37	6.82	13.81
Over 25	3.49	96.51	84.55	6.52	8.93
All Ages	15.97	84.03	86.42	3.33	10.26

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.110 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Poverty Respondents, 1980.

Age	Total Population		Those In-School Only		
	In-School	Not In-School	Public	Church	Private
14	97.73	2.27	94.85	0.49	5.46
15	94.81	5.19	95.12	0.72	4.16
16	85.80	14.20	95.15	0.73	4.12
17	71.84	28.16	95.31	0.88	3.82
18	49.25	50.75	92.97	2.79	4.24
19	37.93	62.07	88.59	5.46	5.95
20	41.92	58.08	87.63	4.99	7.38
21	46.67	53.33	85.56	5.63	8.82
22	38.21	61.79	85.17	6.90	7.93
23	27.94	72.06	84.90	7.99	7.10
24	21.57	78.43	84.95	9.42	5.63
14-18	79.38	20.62	94.63	0.97	4.40
19-24	36.71	63.29	86.32	6.26	7.41
Over 25	4.54	95.46	82.88	8.02	9.10
All Ages	21.91	78.09	90.21	3.73	6.06

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

TABLE 1.111 Educational Enrollment by Age: North-Central Region, Non-poverty Respondents, 1980.

Age	Total Population		Those In-School Only		
	In-School	Not In-School	Public	Church	Private
14	99.28	0.72	88.35	0.69	10.96
15	98.54	1.46	90.23	0.81	8.96
16	95.55	4.45	90.66	0.86	8.48
17	89.67	10.33	90.77	0.95	8.28
18	63.10	36.90	90.59	1.92	7.49
19	33.09	66.91	88.38	4.77	6.85
20	24.61	75.39	85.97	6.00	8.03
21	20.84	79.16	84.86	6.36	9.58
22	16.27	83.73	85.01	6.47	8.53
23	13.06	86.94	84.73	7.95	7.32
24	11.37	88.63	85.34	7.50	7.16
14-18	89.64	10.36	90.09	0.97	8.94
19-24	19.50	80.50	85.93	6.19	7.88
Over 25	3.51	96.49	84.14	7.22	8.64
All Ages	15.58	84.42	88.40	2.88	8.72

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.101 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Total Population, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	97.99	1.76	0.21	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	842740
15	52.85	45.35	1.52	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	903880
16	9.48	45.76	42.70	1.72	0.30	0.02	0.00	0.00	926560
17	3.63	9.14	43.16	40.52	3.38	0.18	0.00	0.00	929540
18	2.75	4.06	9.43	39.52	42.86	1.38	0.00	0.00	924980
19	2.47	3.43	5.68	9.94	58.72	19.74	0.03	0.00	956160
20	2.57	3.24	5.11	5.88	47.07	35.92	0.19	0.02	931440
21	2.64	3.13	4.57	5.15	45.66	37.90	0.90	0.06	921720
22	2.75	3.12	4.77	4.91	45.47	30.02	8.54	0.43	921080
23	2.81	2.86	4.44	4.79	45.94	23.63	12.64	2.89	897660
24	2.72	2.87	4.21	4.90	46.06	21.97	12.24	5.03	890520
14-18	32.04	21.45	19.87	16.79	9.53	0.32	0.00	0.00	4527700
19-24	2.66	3.11	4.81	5.96	48.24	28.21	5.64	1.37	5518580
Over 25	16.61	4.55	6.11	4.72	38.86	14.47	7.99	6.69	28101880
All Ages	16.42	6.35	7.56	6.33	36.74	14.78	6.78	5.13	38148160

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.102 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Non-central City SMSAs, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	98.28	1.54	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	388420
15	50.20	48.31	1.18	0.18	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	418600
16	7.47	45.29	45.48	1.51	0.23	0.02	0.00	0.00	430860
17	2.58	7.81	43.18	43.18	3.38	0.17	0.00	0.00	432300
18	2.11	3.27	8.89	42.33	42.38	1.23	0.00	0.00	403440
19	1.90	2.97	5.08	9.99	61.44	18.58	0.03	0.01	396400
20	1.97	2.81	4.45	5.41	51.80	33.52	0.21	0.03	384180
21	2.08	2.69	3.85	4.96	49.67	35.88	0.87	0.03	376520
22	2.16	2.76	4.03	4.48	47.91	29.49	8.80	0.44	383260
23	2.21	2.49	3.99	4.12	47.28	23.97	13.48	2.51	379920
24	1.99	2.49	3.42	4.18	47.34	22.63	13.31	4.64	374580
14-18	31.02	21.85	20.41	17.62	9.03	0.28	0.00	0.00	2071620
19-24	2.05	2.67	4.15	5.54	50.98	27.30	6.85	1.26	2294860
Over 25	13.67	4.03	5.67	4.35	39.81	15.64	9.38	7.53	12579140
All Ages	14.21	6.00	7.26	6.14	37.58	15.34	7.72	5.76	16945620

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.103 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Central City SMSAs, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	97.32	2.33	0.32	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	284640
15	54.42	43.17	2.13	0.19	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	306520
16	12.41	44.88	40.12	2.16	0.38	0.03	0.00	0.01	311000
17	5.31	11.75	41.16	37.89	3.65	0.24	0.00	0.00	311000
18	3.61	5.28	10.54	34.78	44.02	1.79	0.00	0.00	336900
19	3.14	4.20	6.76	10.47	53.75	21.65	0.03	0.00	376000
20	3.31	3.92	5.91	6.70	41.14	38.78	0.21	0.03	371100
21	3.19	3.67	5.61	5.74	39.87	40.77	1.06	0.11	371040
22	3.45	3.61	5.41	5.72	40.38	31.45	9.47	0.50	368820
23	3.62	3.28	5.02	5.59	40.83	24.22	13.57	3.87	368000
24	3.43	3.15	4.90	5.78	41.57	22.23	12.46	6.49	357840
14-18	32.97	21.48	19.08	15.63	10.39	0.44	0.00	0.00	1550140
19-24	3.36	3.64	5.61	6.69	42.97	29.90	6.04	1.79	2204860
Over 25	18.05	5.12	6.88	5.43	35.91	14.27	7.43	6.90	9937040
All Ages	17.37	6.74	8.06	6.79	34.16	15.23	6.36	5.30	13692040

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.104 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Non-SMSA, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	98.50	1.28	0.18	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	169680
15	56.30	42.21	1.29	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	180750
16	9.24	48.37	40.55	1.48	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	184620
17	3.24	8.33	46.65	38.71	2.97	0.09	0.00	0.00	186240
18	2.57	3.59	9.04	42.06	41.79	0.95	0.00	0.00	184840
19	2.31	2.66	4.77	8.71	63.02	18.31	0.03	0.00	183700
20	2.29	3.17	4.85	5.19	49.28	35.11	0.10	0.01	176100
21	2.70	2.93	3.92	4.31	49.36	36.14	0.63	0.02	174100
22	2.57	2.85	5.02	4.31	51.05	28.07	5.91	0.22	169000
23	2.42	2.76	4.20	4.60	54.43	21.47	8.52	1.60	157740
24	2.81	3.12	4.53	4.64	53.21	19.84	9.21	2.64	158100
14-18	32.75	20.96	19.99	16.86	9.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	905940
19-24	2.51	2.95	4.55	5.35	53.47	26.60	3.86	0.70	1018860
Over 25	20.66	4.71	5.74	4.28	41.96	12.19	6.02	4.44	5585700
All Ages	19.66	6.43	7.29	5.94	39.57	12.70	5.00	3.39	7510500

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.105 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Whites, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	98.42	1.39	0.15	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	711100
15	52.39	46.14	1.25	0.15	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	766260
16	8.16	46.30	43.76	1.49	0.27	0.02	0.00	0.00	792380
17	2.95	7.88	43.93	41.69	3.20	0.15	0.00	0.00	794960
18	2.16	3.46	8.48	40.31	44.39	1.28	0.00	0.00	795520
19	1.89	2.98	4.87	8.73	61.07	20.43	0.03	0.00	824080
20	1.92	2.89	4.38	4.96	48.22	37.43	0.18	0.02	800480
21	2.04	2.79	3.90	4.32	46.85	39.18	0.88	0.05	794060
22	2.05	2.81	4.21	4.17	46.74	30.43	9.20	0.41	794000
23	2.02	2.52	3.88	4.13	47.29	23.49	13.67	3.01	773680
24	1.97	2.57	3.70	4.27	47.21	21.83	13.20	5.25	765240
14-18	31.26	21.26	20.04	17.27	9.88	0.30	0.00	0.00	3860220
19-24	1.98	2.76	4.16	5.13	49.66	28.82	6.07	1.42	4751540
Over 25	15.78	4.36	5.87	4.37	48.00	14.43	8.36	6.82	25069000
All Ages	15.60	6.07	7.26	5.95	37.91	14.84	7.08	5.28	33680760

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.10B Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Blacks, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	95.35	3.93	0.64	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97620
15	53.87	42.58	3.21	0.38	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	104000
16	15.59	43.05	37.78	3.10	0.41	0.06	0.00	0.00	101220
17	5.70	16.69	39.21	33.63	4.47	0.30	0.00	0.00	101040
18	4.41	7.51	15.84	36.34	34.84	1.86	0.00	0.00	95600
19	4.20	6.19	11.22	18.34	44.80	15.23	0.02	0.00	97100
20	3.62	5.01	10.04	12.65	41.57	26.94	0.13	0.04	94500
21	2.92	5.34	9.40	11.43	39.81	30.22	0.86	0.02	93240
22	3.53	4.80	8.86	10.67	38.96	28.83	4.02	0.32	92960
23	3.48	4.76	8.55	10.14	39.68	25.92	5.97	1.50	89120
24	3.51	4.36	7.93	9.91	41.60	24.31	5.91	2.47	90000
14-18	34.97	23.17	19.41	14.48	7.54	0.43	0.00	0.00	499480
19-24	3.55	5.09	9.36	12.26	41.11	25.17	2.75	0.70	557080
Over 25	20.91	6.41	8.96	8.75	31.49	15.78	4.06	3.73	2269100
All Ages	20.11	8.71	10.60	10.20	29.50	15.00	3.23	2.66	3325660

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.107 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Hispanics, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	96.77	2.98	0.17	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24180
15	61.73	35.20	2.47	0.26	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	23520
16	22.90	42.49	30.79	3.14	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	23580
17	15.08	16.71	36.19	27.63	4.07	0.33	0.00	0.00	24540
18	13.76	8.93	15.97	29.32	30.22	1.80	0.00	0.00	24420
19	13.90	7.03	9.48	15.56	40.92	13.03	0.08	0.00	25320
20	18.94	7.72	9.08	8.47	36.54	20.80	0.45	0.00	26440
21	19.45	5.23	8.04	7.96	34.41	23.79	0.72	0.40	24880
22	20.77	6.95	7.35	7.27	33.47	19.57	4.15	0.48	25040
23	22.67	6.51	6.90	7.14	33.33	17.57	4.16	1.73	25500
24	21.13	6.14	6.47	6.63	36.12	16.13	3.77	3.60	24420
14-18	41.90	21.04	17.18	12.28	7.17	0.43	0.00	0.00	120240
19-24	19.12	6.61	7.90	8.85	35.80	18.50	2.20	1.02	151600
Over 25	40.99	6.01	6.16	4.74	23.86	10.52	3.35	4.38	475380
All Ages	36.70	8.55	8.28	6.79	23.60	10.51	2.58	3.00	747220

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.108 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Males, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	98.14	1.66	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	430380
15	56.74	41.57	1.45	0.16	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	466200
16	11.23	47.62	39.36	1.49	0.25	0.03	0.00	0.00	475060
17	4.13	10.76	44.84	37.45	2.64	0.18	0.00	0.00	470380
18	3.07	4.54	11.17	41.69	38.36	1.17	0.00	0.00	461160
19	2.62	3.71	6.22	11.80	57.46	18.17	0.02	0.00	474860
20	2.80	3.46	5.54	6.77	46.77	34.50	0.15	0.03	454140
21	2.83	3.33	4.74	5.84	44.99	37.48	0.73	0.06	452240
22	2.98	3.30	4.85	5.46	45.26	29.94	7.79	0.44	452940
23	2.98	2.86	4.45	5.23	45.55	23.60	12.00	3.33	442140
24	2.99	2.91	4.09	5.13	44.92	22.12	11.79	6.06	444060
14-18	33.60	21.66	19.84	16.34	8.29	0.28	0.00	0.00	2303180
19-24	2.86	3.27	5.00	6.76	47.59	27.59	5.32	1.62	2720380
Over 25	17.14	4.48	5.66	4.49	35.32	14.78	8.99	9.14	13211140
All Ages	17.09	6.47	7.35	6.32	33.74	14.86	7.31	6.86	18234700

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 2.109 Educational Attainment by Age: North-Central Region, Females, 1980.

Age	Educational Attainment								
	8th Grade or Less	9th Grade	10th Grade	11th Grade	High School Graduate	College 1-3 Years	College 4 Years	College 5 or More Years	(N)
14	97.83	1.85	0.24	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	412360
15	48.70	49.37	1.61	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	437680
16	7.64	43.81	46.21	1.97	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.00	451500
17	3.11	7.47	41.45	43.66	4.13	0.17	0.00	0.00	459160
18	2.42	3.60	7.71	37.36	47.34	1.58	0.00	0.00	463820
19	2.31	3.17	5.15	8.09	59.96	21.28	0.04	0.00	481300
20	2.35	3.03	4.70	5.04	47.37	37.26	0.23	0.02	477300
21	2.45	2.93	4.41	4.48	46.31	38.30	1.06	0.06	469480
22	2.55	2.94	4.68	4.38	45.68	30.09	9.26	0.41	468140
23	2.65	2.85	4.43	4.37	46.32	23.66	13.26	2.47	455520
24	2.44	2.83	4.33	4.68	47.20	21.83	12.69	4.00	446460
14-18	30.42	21.24	19.90	17.25	10.82	0.37	0.00	0.00	2224520
19-24	2.46	2.96	4.62	5.19	48.88	28.81	5.96	1.12	2798200
Over 25	16.13	4.61	6.51	4.92	42.00	14.20	7.09	4.53	14890740
All Ages	15.81	6.24	7.74	6.34	39.48	14.71	6.14	3.54	19913460

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample)

Table 3.101 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Total Population, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	93.39	62.46	82.78	39.73	76.14	45.48	67.86
% In-School	6.61	37.54	17.22	60.27	23.86	54.52	32.14
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	5.68	14.99	9.62	20.20	9.65	20.55	13.28
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	6.69	10.48	12.23	11.35	11.88	10.87	11.48
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	26.91	21.47	46.04	32.55	62.48	42.91	38.19
% Unemployed	14.08	14.28	10.07	4.95	3.34	2.34	9.33
% Not Employed, Not Looking	46.64	38.88	22.05	30.95	12.45	23.32	27.72
% Married Couples	62.83	68.13	71.15	59.45	52.48	44.43	66.47
% Male HH - No Wife	7.15	4.84	3.38	2.78	2.09	2.43	3.53
% Female HH - No Husband	21.49	20.12	11.56	9.33	5.22	4.52	12.72
% No Family HH	8.53	7.11	13.90	28.44	40.22	48.63	17.28
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	5081	5844	8041	8744	9134	9541	7788
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2039	1841	1549	1448	1383	1714	1824
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2048	2331	2084	1983	1485	1702	2172
Percent Below Poverty	30.21	23.23	8.17	6.97	7.28	8.68	11.39
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	3.81	2.53	4.53	13.76	53.37	62.68	8.89
% Technicians, Sales	10.95	15.82	33.13	44.10	32.31	23.34	31.21
% Service	25.84	24.70	15.70	13.17	5.45	5.09	16.36
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	4.98	2.78	3.08	2.28	1.30	0.59	2.84
% Precision Production, Craft	10.85	12.34	12.69	10.52	3.43	3.85	11.64
% Operatives	45.16	41.81	30.86	16.17	4.14	4.27	29.05

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.102 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Non-central City SMSAs, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	92.68	57.77	84.50	44.20	81.24	54.23	69.77
% In-School	7.32	42.23	15.50	55.80	18.76	45.77	30.23
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	6.41	17.57	9.50	18.61	7.59	18.95	13.06
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	8.95	11.45	12.80	12.26	10.97	11.23	12.19
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	28.87	22.41	49.35	37.58	68.00	49.79	42.09
% Unemployed	12.82	12.76	9.49	4.67	3.25	2.30	8.63
% Not Employed, Not Looking	45.74	35.81	18.86	26.88	10.18	19.74	24.02
% Married Couples	68.57	74.52	74.76	68.98	60.01	54.41	72.32
% Male HH - No Wife	6.67	4.63	3.17	2.59	1.98	2.48	3.33
% Female HH - No Husband	15.59	14.71	9.59	8.10	5.23	4.34	10.08
% No Family HH	9.16	6.13	12.48	20.34	32.77	38.80	14.27
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	5392	6300	8392	9152	9455	9720	8233
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2013	1760	1466	1462	1388	1994	1555
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	1878	2074	1912	1665	1617	1830	1951
Percent Below Poverty	22.68	16.79	5.80	4.97	5.44	7.17	7.76
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	2.45	2.41	4.70	13.99	53.06	66.06	9.36
% Technicians, Sales	9.94	16.66	34.51	44.38	33.13	21.72	32.69
% Service	25.15	22.65	14.61	12.67	4.79	4.63	14.96
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	5.21	2.45	2.63	1.98	0.98	0.39	2.44
% Precision Production, Craft	10.85	13.45	13.39	10.99	4.00	4.63	12.30
% Operatives	48.41	42.97	30.16	15.98	4.04	3.77	28.26

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.103 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Central City SMSAs, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	93.38	68.44	79.65	34.71	70.28	36.88	64.90
% In-School	6.62	31.56	20.35	65.29	29.72	63.12	35.10
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	5.53	12.22	10.16	21.95	11.84	23.20	13.81
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	6.39	9.38	11.71	11.13	13.36	10.81	10.97
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	27.08	21.00	42.50	28.73	56.56	38.00	34.59
% Unemployed	14.38	15.88	10.67	5.32	3.28	2.28	9.95
% Not Employed, Not Looking	46.62	41.52	24.96	32.88	14.96	26.90	30.68
% Married Couples	58.29	57.81	83.17	48.94	44.26	38.12	56.94
% Male HH - No Wife	7.98	5.15	4.09	3.33	2.41	2.37	4.17
% Female HH - No Husband	27.12	28.71	10.38	11.99	5.77	4.79	17.73
% No Family HH	8.62	8.34	16.36	35.75	47.57	56.72	21.17
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	5101	5491	7828	8544	9045	9825	7481
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2051	1835	1731	1517	1499	886	1733
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2229	2521	2243	2149	1326	1546	2353
Percent Below Poverty	34.70	29.18	11.17	9.30	9.34	10.24	15.78
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	3.59	2.96	4.94	14.32	51.12	59.02	9.34
% Technicians, Sales	13.14	18.29	36.35	46.45	34.82	26.01	33.32
% Service	25.56	27.19	16.46	13.59	6.51	6.99	17.72
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	2.40	1.71	1.43	0.86	0.80	0.14	1.38
% Precision Production, Craft	10.27	11.12	11.21	8.97	2.62	2.94	10.20
% Operatives	45.05	38.72	29.61	15.80	4.13	4.90	28.03

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.184 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Non-SMSAs, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	94.72	59.18	84.59	41.64	77.92	57.70	69.83
% In-School	5.28	40.82	15.41	58.36	22.08	42.30	30.17
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.76	15.63	8.90	19.63	11.11	20.45	12.68
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	7.07	10.45	11.92	9.77	10.00	9.80	10.95
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	24.32	20.48	45.14	30.21	63.00	49.02	37.06
% Unemployed	15.53	13.97	10.26	4.71	3.87	2.80	9.60
% Not Employed, Not Looking	48.31	39.49	23.77	35.67	11.93	17.93	29.71
% Married Couples	72.13	77.58	77.83	61.18	52.71	48.10	72.93
% Male HH - No Wife	5.49	3.49	2.60	1.85	1.42	2.62	2.67
% Female HH - No Husband	15.27	12.50	7.57	5.79	3.37	3.79	8.28
% No Family HH	7.12	6.44	12.00	31.19	42.50	45.48	16.11
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	4450	5768	7626	8132	8207	8582	7362
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2058	2013	1370	1276	1086	2462	1540
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	1730	1930	1853	1951	677	2040	1867
Percent Below Poverty	30.42	21.22	8.26	7.14	7.80	8.78	10.87
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	2.47	1.78	3.51	12.07	61.40	64.22	7.00
% Technicians, Sales	6.82	9.35	24.92	38.72	21.61	20.10	23.91
% Service	23.44	23.13	16.83	13.58	4.63	2.45	16.95
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	11.67	6.06	6.74	5.86	4.03	2.94	6.52
% Precision Production, Craft	12.46	12.92	13.59	12.43	3.77	6.37	12.87
% Operatives	43.13	46.77	34.41	17.34	4.56	3.92	32.76

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.185 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Whites, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	94.14	60.33	83.21	39.22	76.47	46.11	67.62
% In-School	5.86	39.67	16.79	60.78	23.53	53.89	32.38
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	6.26	16.81	9.75	20.87	9.85	20.61	13.85
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	7.75	11.66	12.65	11.59	11.60	11.23	12.05
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	24.91	22.63	47.73	32.91	63.41	43.88	39.87
% Unemployed	13.96	13.21	9.36	4.28	3.11	1.85	8.45
% Not Employed, Not Looking	47.12	35.69	20.52	30.35	11.83	22.43	25.78
% Married Couples	68.21	74.21	73.75	60.89	52.80	45.14	69.36
% Male HH - No Wife	5.59	4.23	3.05	2.45	1.97	2.43	3.13
% Female HH - No Husband	17.67	14.16	8.92	6.87	4.53	3.82	9.34
% No Family HH	8.53	7.41	14.28	29.79	40.70	48.61	18.17
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	4893	6995	8180	8895	9190	9559	7987
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2142	1839	1507	1488	1417	1859	1613
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	1931	2116	1930	1843	1365	1966	1993
Percent Below Poverty	27.00	18.72	6.47	5.59	7.06	8.00	8.86
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	3.32	2.33	4.58	14.30	54.16	63.62	9.26
% Technicians, Sales	11.17	15.12	32.90	43.61	31.59	23.19	31.29
% Service	24.84	23.52	15.17	12.92	5.44	4.64	15.57
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	6.01	2.99	3.30	2.53	1.38	0.65	3.00
% Precision Production, Craft	12.09	13.71	13.31	11.20	3.51	3.98	12.34
% Operatives	42.57	42.33	30.71	15.44	3.93	3.92	28.48

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.186 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Blacks, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	87.24	69.68	79.86	46.04	77.02	47.96	69.30
% In-School	12.76	30.32	20.14	53.96	22.98	52.04	30.70
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.18	7.77	8.38	13.65	8.24	15.96	9.22
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	4.09	4.97	8.29	9.68	15.16	9.28	7.55
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	13.20	13.80	30.10	30.18	52.81	38.66	24.91
% Unemployed	16.79	19.51	17.26	11.10	7.84	7.22	18.33
% Not Employed, Not Looking	61.74	53.96	35.97	35.39	15.95	28.87	41.98
% Married Couples	34.76	39.12	45.74	45.98	46.39	37.50	43.23
% Male HH - No Wife	5.22	5.92	6.06	5.06	3.27	2.72	5.69
% Female HH - No Husband	54.70	49.69	38.06	30.91	17.82	17.39	48.30
% No Family HH	5.32	5.27	10.14	18.04	32.52	42.39	10.78
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	3952	4597	6528	7481	8282	9845	6100
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	1668	1959	1844	1240	980	55	1700
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2347	2615	2346	2183	1513	1321	2458
Percent Below Poverty	46.80	41.17	25.13	17.20	9.37	12.77	29.42
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.10	3.47	4.28	9.24	42.81	52.22	8.41
% Technicians, Sales	13.73	18.83	34.65	49.14	42.63	27.78	32.30
% Service	38.68	33.19	22.87	15.20	5.79	8.89	24.29
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	1.68	1.73	0.75	0.27	0.18	0.00	0.94
% Precision Production, Craft	6.68	6.34	5.77	4.69	1.93	3.33	5.83
% Operatives	35.29	36.45	31.67	21.48	6.67	7.78	30.43

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.187 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Hispanics, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	96.29	75.17	81.71	41.22	66.47	29.87	75.29
% In-School	3.71	24.83	18.29	58.78	33.53	70.13	24.71
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.58	9.71	8.10	19.59	14.46	17.33	9.95
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	5.14	8.68	11.36	9.51	7.83	10.67	9.09
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	44.68	30.45	43.96	34.00	51.81	21.33	38.69
% Unemployed	13.30	14.81	10.77	6.25	3.61	10.67	11.27
% Not Employed, Not Looking	32.30	37.15	25.81	30.66	22.29	40.00	31.00
% Married Couples	63.77	65.11	69.82	64.84	53.46	45.07	66.96
% Male HH - No Wife	13.36	7.06	5.11	4.51	3.14	2.82	7.10
% Female HH - No Husband	12.60	20.26	13.47	12.70	8.81	4.23	14.97
% No Family HH	10.27	7.57	11.60	17.95	34.59	47.89	11.87
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	8472	6285	7852	8598	8369	8578	7211
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	1410	1396	1171	585	385	*	1220
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2302	2550	2374	1693	2115	*	2431
Percent Below Poverty	27.60	26.63	12.63	10.85	11.71	22.73	19.81
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	1.58	2.82	3.92	10.80	41.12	40.91	4.63
% Technicians, Sales	8.77	18.68	37.19	43.58	38.32	22.73	28.77
% Service	19.30	17.61	13.72	13.22	6.54	18.18	15.78
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	3.43	2.22	1.56	1.30	0.00	0.00	2.07
% Precision Production, Craft	8.94	8.20	9.80	9.50	2.80	4.55	9.01
% Operatives	58.06	50.47	33.81	21.60	11.21	13.64	41.74

* No respondents from sample in this category.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.188 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Males, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	92.91	61.38	82.57	36.41	72.02	39.94	66.34
% In-School	7.09	38.62	17.43	63.59	27.98	60.06	33.66
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	5.80	14.36	8.21	18.00	9.60	22.08	12.04
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	6.85	10.53	8.65	9.26	8.18	8.76	9.12
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	36.92	28.89	56.30	35.66	64.24	48.88	45.11
% Unemployed	18.33	17.92	13.02	6.09	3.94	2.19	12.00
% Not Employed, Not Looking	32.99	28.31	13.81	30.99	14.05	28.09	21.73
% Married Couples	60.78	69.26	78.68	58.23	51.57	44.86	66.14
% Male HH - No Wife	9.88	5.47	4.51	3.93	3.26	3.83	4.67
% Female HH - No Husband	18.98	17.33	9.53	7.74	4.32	2.79	10.83
% No Family HH	10.36	7.95	15.29	30.11	40.85	49.32	18.36
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	6184	7289	10145	10828	10653	10744	9689
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2124	1733	1566	1407	1449	1652	1628
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	1620	1587	1598	1562	1846	1971	1587
Percent Below Poverty	25.29	16.64	5.83	5.88	6.25	7.67	8.88
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	2.57	2.14	3.95	11.89	48.48	68.35	7.44
% Technicians, Sales	5.67	7.82	12.47	25.13	30.59	21.27	13.95
% Service	17.57	13.87	8.71	8.77	4.82	4.51	9.75
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	8.67	3.95	5.31	4.32	2.32	1.16	4.78
% Precision Production, Craft	15.98	19.78	23.81	21.72	6.83	8.71	21.48
% Operatives	51.54	53.32	45.75	28.17	7.83	8.81	42.63

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 3.189 Effects of Educational Attainment on Young Adults, Ages 18-24: North-Central Region, Females, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	93.95	63.71	82.98	42.82	79.71	53.24	69.34
% In-School	6.05	36.29	17.02	57.18	20.29	46.76	30.66
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	5.53	15.71	10.90	22.25	10.66	18.42	14.49
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	6.51	10.27	15.50	13.28	15.09	13.83	13.75
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	16.47	12.95	36.64	29.66	60.95	45.76	31.49
% Unemployed	9.21	10.10	7.37	3.90	2.82	2.55	6.76
% Not Employed, Not Looking	62.29	50.98	29.59	30.91	11.66	19.44	33.51
% Married Couples	65.05	66.66	71.50	60.56	53.22	43.83	66.78
% Male HH - No Wife	4.20	3.71	2.35	1.73	1.10	1.60	2.44
% Female HH - No Husband	24.20	23.25	13.42	10.76	5.99	6.67	14.53
% No Family HH	6.55	6.17	12.64	26.92	39.69	47.70	16.25
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	3674	3913	5882	7917	7930	8260	5896
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	1948	1972	1533	1476	1339	1813	1621
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2281	2512	2214	2067	1650	1586	2337
Percent Below Poverty	35.51	30.26	10.29	7.81	6.66	9.69	13.86
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	3.66	3.66	5.66	15.24	57.28	65.49	10.32
% Technicians, Sales	18.76	27.48	52.75	59.16	33.66	25.52	48.10
% Service	36.66	39.94	22.34	16.67	5.94	5.71	22.83
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	2.49	1.24	0.97	0.67	0.50	0.00	0.95
% Precision Production, Craft	3.27	2.66	2.14	1.62	0.75	0.85	2.04
% Operatives	35.73	26.59	16.72	6.64	1.87	2.43	15.76

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.101 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Total Population, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.48	98.65	98.55	89.23	94.79	88.70	96.41
% In-School	0.52	1.35	1.45	10.77	5.21	11.30	3.59
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.72	6.24	7.18	7.75	7.27	7.21	6.72
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	3.99	6.96	9.54	9.47	9.23	9.71	8.20
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	20.80	34.12	46.07	52.04	59.18	67.20	43.35
% Unemployed	3.13	5.45	4.18	3.45	1.81	1.37	3.71
% Not Employed, Not Looking	67.36	47.23	33.04	27.29	22.50	14.52	38.03
% Married Couples	64.68	71.88	78.87	75.47	78.07	74.94	74.69
% Male HH - No Wife	3.56	2.67	2.03	1.98	1.53	1.63	2.30
% Female HH - No Husband	9.11	10.45	7.86	7.50	4.27	3.95	7.86
% No Family HH	22.64	15.01	11.25	15.05	16.13	19.48	15.15
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	8864	10515	12829	14696	18637	23313	13099
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3147	3251	3219	3309	3501	3636	3223
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2126	2632	2577	2498	2400	2459	2420
Percent Below Poverty	16.22	11.78	5.92	4.73	2.72	2.72	7.93
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.25	5.75	10.42	26.18	58.49	81.88	21.48
% Technicians, Sales	10.37	18.00	34.74	39.53	27.87	12.47	28.08
% Service	21.41	19.65	12.69	9.01	3.65	1.75	12.37
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	9.06	3.21	3.58	2.21	1.60	0.63	3.49
% Precision Production, Craft	16.55	16.97	15.53	11.75	5.03	2.50	13.28
% Operatives	38.36	36.42	23.04	11.31	3.37	1.56	21.30

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.102 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Non-central City SMSAs, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.54	98.78	98.56	89.93	95.40	90.33	96.46
% In-School	0.46	1.22	1.44	10.07	4.60	9.67	3.54
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.77	6.39	7.27	7.88	7.24	6.68	6.85
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	4.87	7.17	9.84	9.30	8.79	9.62	8.48
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	21.69	35.77	46.60	53.87	60.26	69.28	45.77
% Unemployed	2.83	4.79	3.70	2.99	1.64	1.21	3.25
% Not Employed, Not Looking	66.64	45.88	32.59	25.95	22.07	13.21	35.65
% Married Couples	68.99	76.73	81.86	79.93	82.17	79.98	79.86
% Male HH - No Wife	3.23	2.34	1.79	1.76	1.43	1.57	2.00
% Female HH - No Husband	7.84	8.07	6.66	5.93	3.68	3.42	6.38
% No Family HH	20.03	12.86	9.59	12.38	12.72	15.03	12.56
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	8745	11589	13684	16155	20461	25381	14625
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3193	3384	3248	3367	3492	3615	3267
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2068	2562	2525	2450	2433	2381	2369
Percent Below Poverty	12.63	8.32	4.26	3.28	1.99	2.11	5.47
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.53	6.35	11.25	28.17	59.04	81.79	24.05
% Technicians, Sales	10.98	19.37	36.84	40.22	28.64	12.61	29.89
% Service	19.66	17.55	11.46	7.67	3.23	1.34	10.58
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	8.50	2.81	2.68	1.62	1.16	0.48	2.68
% Precision Production, Craft	18.76	19.00	16.47	12.35	5.11	2.47	13.89
% Operatives	37.58	34.92	21.30	9.97	2.82	1.30	18.91

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.103 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Central City SMSAs, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.29	98.34	98.23	86.81	93.46	85.11	95.55
% In-School	0.71	1.66	1.77	13.19	6.54	14.89	4.45
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.62	6.13	7.05	7.42	7.04	8.07	6.57
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	3.86	6.83	9.47	9.80	10.39	10.48	8.18
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	20.98	32.94	45.70	52.29	58.81	64.40	42.20
% Unemployed	3.61	6.27	4.77	4.21	2.03	1.63	4.32
% Not Employed, Not Looking	66.93	47.83	33.01	26.29	21.72	15.42	38.72
% Married Couples	58.80	64.22	71.69	66.73	69.65	66.24	66.87
% Male HH - No Wife	4.01	3.29	2.58	2.58	1.86	1.79	2.85
% Female HH - No Husband	12.08	14.77	11.08	10.80	5.76	5.03	11.04
% No Family HH	25.11	17.72	14.65	19.90	22.73	26.94	19.23
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	7768	9875	12300	13773	17246	21624	12230
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3258	3290	3282	3378	3578	3687	3301
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2274	2743	2679	2597	2395	2539	2548
Percent Below Poverty	18.59	15.27	7.53	6.18	3.40	3.36	10.21
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.09	5.42	9.88	24.38	56.44	79.43	20.26
% Technicians, Sales	11.16	18.58	36.11	40.67	29.49	13.62	28.64
% Service	24.16	21.79	13.85	10.47	4.55	2.38	14.12
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	3.19	1.24	1.40	0.92	0.64	0.33	1.38
% Precision Production, Craft	14.83	14.78	14.15	10.76	4.83	2.49	12.08
% Operatives	42.57	38.19	24.62	12.81	4.05	1.82	23.55

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.184 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Non-SMSAs, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.66	99.02	99.01	92.25	95.63	92.44	97.83
% In-School	0.34	0.98	0.99	7.75	4.37	7.56	2.17
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.79	6.14	7.17	8.03	7.90	6.83	6.66
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	4.09	6.77	9.01	9.26	8.24	7.89	7.60
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	19.20	33.07	45.53	46.25	56.29	67.01	39.93
% Unemployed	2.83	5.16	4.22	3.21	1.67	1.26	3.67
% Not Employed, Not Looking	69.10	48.85	34.07	33.25	25.70	17.00	42.14
% Married Couples	67.68	77.58	83.15	80.70	82.22	79.57	78.74
% Male HH - No Wife	3.36	2.05	1.70	1.36	1.18	1.39	1.99
% Female HH - No Husband	6.31	6.47	5.53	5.19	3.06	3.00	5.52
% No Family HH	22.65	13.90	9.62	12.74	13.54	16.04	13.75
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	7518	9580	11847	12412	15400	19923	11249
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2938	3079	3078	3103	3389	3590	3035
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	1866	2317	2379	2206	2345	2367	2132
Percent Below Poverty	17.84	11.88	7.05	5.99	3.81	3.38	9.48
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.08	5.11	9.44	23.96	60.98	82.65	17.59
% Technicians, Sales	8.25	13.78	28.19	35.16	21.56	8.95	22.85
% Service	19.86	19.84	13.58	10.00	3.21	1.89	13.48
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	18.82	8.17	8.80	6.63	5.23	1.98	9.18
% Precision Production, Craft	15.87	17.06	15.62	12.04	5.20	2.64	13.95
% Operatives	33.13	36.05	24.37	12.21	3.82	1.90	22.95

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.185 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Whites, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.61	98.93	98.73	90.15	95.05	89.34	96.71
% In-School	0.39	1.07	1.27	9.85	4.95	10.66	3.29
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.64	6.25	7.24	7.92	7.36	7.22	6.79
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	3.97	7.07	9.65	9.43	8.99	9.41	8.27
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	19.77	34.03	45.94	51.80	59.19	67.55	43.48
% Unemployed	2.65	4.71	3.76	2.95	1.67	1.29	3.28
% Not Employed, Not Looking	68.97	47.94	33.41	27.91	22.79	14.53	38.19
% Married Couples	66.23	75.06	80.56	77.62	78.89	75.54	76.67
% Male HH - No Wife	3.38	2.37	1.83	1.70	1.43	1.54	2.06
% Female HH - No Husband	7.59	7.76	6.63	5.87	3.70	3.53	6.37
% No Family HH	22.89	14.81	10.98	14.80	15.98	19.39	14.90
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	8155	10772	12982	14948	18877	23417	13373
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3155	3273	3230	3328	3515	3648	3236
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	1997	2468	2487	2352	2385	2478	2292
Percent Below Poverty	14.25	9.46	5.10	3.95	2.50	2.59	6.65
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.43	5.99	10.70	27.23	58.83	81.45	22.28
% Technicians, Sales	11.06	18.77	35.33	39.56	27.95	12.28	28.78
% Service	20.20	18.24	12.12	8.51	3.43	1.62	11.51
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	10.59	3.66	3.86	2.43	1.69	0.68	3.82
% Precision Production, Craft	17.70	18.25	15.98	12.86	5.04	2.52	13.72
% Operatives	36.02	35.08	22.01	10.20	3.85	1.45	19.88

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.10B Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Blacks, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	98.66	97.18	96.71	82.91	91.24	82.77	94.32
% In-School	1.34	2.82	3.29	17.09	8.76	17.23	5.68
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	5.26	6.26	6.42	6.32	5.57	6.68	6.10
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	3.75	6.24	8.86	10.14	14.99	17.58	7.68
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	20.21	32.86	47.03	53.77	59.49	59.71	40.02
% Unemployed	5.00	9.92	9.26	7.87	4.26	2.40	7.85
% Not Employed, Not Looking	65.78	44.72	29.24	21.90	15.69	13.63	38.38
% Married Couples	48.08	50.36	55.91	54.36	58.95	60.51	53.01
% Male HH - No Wife	4.80	4.39	4.26	4.34	3.16	2.90	4.33
% Female HH - No Husband	20.47	27.88	24.68	23.80	16.76	13.04	23.68
% No Family HH	26.64	17.36	15.13	17.50	21.13	23.54	18.98
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	6862	8795	11000	12356	14977	19409	10221
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3088	3002	2991	3115	3199	3528	3061
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2340	2878	2805	2781	2549	2538	2677
Percent Below Poverty	29.77	26.34	16.86	12.63	6.44	4.58	20.59
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	3.37	4.25	6.98	16.69	55.77	81.60	13.07
% Technicians, Sales	7.10	13.90	28.60	40.44	25.07	10.75	23.19
% Service	33.33	29.12	19.81	13.55	6.88	3.68	21.50
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	0.92	0.60	0.38	0.32	0.13	0.06	0.47
% Precision Production, Craft	10.54	9.30	9.58	8.51	5.02	1.81	8.91
% Operatives	44.74	42.84	34.64	20.50	7.12	2.70	32.85

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.107 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Hispanics, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	98.82	96.67	96.42	79.40	89.57	78.89	94.66
% In-School	1.18	3.33	3.58	20.60	10.43	21.11	5.34
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	4.88	5.78	8.23	6.43	5.93	8.00	5.69
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	5.01	6.72	9.59	8.36	11.49	10.13	7.18
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	42.27	46.66	52.62	59.20	60.35	62.97	48.78
% Unemployed	7.81	7.74	6.47	6.31	3.41	3.28	6.98
% Not Employed, Not Looking	40.03	33.09	25.10	19.69	18.81	15.62	31.39
% Married Couples	73.20	72.86	74.82	72.68	75.96	73.13	73.50
% Male HH - No Wife	5.74	4.49	3.55	3.86	2.96	2.07	4.56
% Female HH - No Husband	11.15	13.66	10.72	8.94	5.91	5.22	10.81
% No Family HH	9.91	8.99	10.90	15.12	15.17	19.59	11.13
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	9577	11062	12447	13970	15279	24123	11749
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3064	3129	3149	2811	3192	3069	3075
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2718	2910	2681	2411	2127	2800	2738
Percent Below Poverty	20.34	17.49	9.59	7.33	4.53	4.79	15.02
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	2.91	4.13	7.73	19.35	49.54	70.22	10.76
% Technicians, Sales	6.51	13.75	27.90	33.77	24.61	15.02	17.24
% Service	16.24	15.68	13.92	11.48	8.51	3.95	14.22
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	2.93	1.20	0.85	0.57	0.62	0.40	1.64
% Precision Production, Craft	11.87	13.88	14.42	12.94	5.26	4.48	12.43
% Operatives	59.55	51.36	35.18	21.91	11.46	5.93	43.71

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.188 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Males, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.52	98.87	98.77	88.94	95.44	89.36	96.30
% In-School	0.48	1.13	1.23	11.06	4.56	10.64	3.70
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	5.52	5.77	4.80	4.56	3.44	5.11	4.94
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	3.95	5.20	5.11	5.31	5.74	6.98	5.18
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	32.90	52.75	69.95	74.21	80.33	78.22	63.37
% Unemployed	4.53	7.42	5.65	4.41	2.00	1.24	4.80
% Not Employed, Not Looking	53.10	28.85	14.49	11.51	8.49	8.45	21.70
% Married Couples	77.09	80.61	83.42	79.69	80.91	80.84	80.93
% Male HH - No Wife	5.05	4.22	3.43	3.18	2.32	2.14	3.56
% Female HH - No Husband	3.26	3.81	2.75	2.50	1.58	1.15	2.70
% No Family HH	14.61	11.36	10.39	14.63	15.18	15.86	12.81
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	10978	14693	18092	20028	24767	28015	18072
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	3668	3894	3868	3911	4019	3974	3795
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2276	2448	2350	2223	2398	2269	2332
Percent Below Poverty	12.04	8.09	4.57	3.68	2.17	2.19	5.85
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.21	5.99	11.25	26.24	55.72	80.33	22.64
% Technicians, Sales	7.81	9.97	16.48	27.02	26.61	11.97	16.42
% Service	11.92	9.44	7.18	6.93	2.91	1.51	7.13
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	11.83	4.57	5.54	3.83	2.21	0.79	5.06
% Precision Production, Craft	22.69	27.87	28.19	20.36	7.95	3.45	21.88
% Operatives	42.34	42.96	31.44	16.42	4.59	1.95	26.89

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).

Table 4.109 Effects of Educational Attainment on Adults, Ages 25 and Older: North-Central Region, Females, 1980.

	Educational Attainment						
	8th Grade or Less	9-11	12	13-15	16	17+	All Levels
For Total Population:							
% Not In-School	99.43	98.47	98.39	89.49	94.07	87.53	96.51
% In-School	0.57	1.53	1.61	10.51	5.93	12.47	3.49
% Employed 1-20 Hrs/Wk.	3.96	6.62	8.95	10.67	11.57	10.93	8.29
% Employed 21-39 Hrs/Wk.	4.03	8.38	12.83	13.29	13.15	14.57	10.86
% Employed 40 + Hrs/Wk.	9.40	19.06	28.31	31.67	35.50	47.58	25.63
% Unemployed	1.81	3.86	3.06	2.57	1.59	1.81	2.75
% Not Employed, Not Looking	80.80	62.66	46.85	41.80	38.19	25.31	52.47
% Married Couples	52.75	64.83	75.47	71.56	74.83	64.23	69.13
% Male HH - No Wife	2.13	1.41	0.98	0.87	0.63	0.69	1.17
% Female HH - No Husband	14.74	15.81	11.67	12.13	7.33	9.83	12.45
% No Family HH	30.37	17.95	11.88	15.45	17.21	26.86	17.25
For Those Not In-School:							
Mean Income ($)	4781	6132	7633	8672	10274	13949	7545
Mean Social Sec. Inc. ($)	2724	2831	2845	2982	3133	3237	2825
Mean Public Assis. Inc. ($)	2046	2694	2654	2598	2401	2637	2457
Percent Below Poverty	20.24	14.77	6.94	5.70	3.35	3.69	9.79
For Those Not In-School, And Employed Full or Part-Time:							
% Managers, Professionals	4.32	5.43	9.56	26.10	62.42	82.62	20.01
% Technicians, Sales	17.17	28.51	53.64	54.46	29.65	13.50	42.88
% Service	40.65	33.01	18.37	11.49	4.72	2.25	19.01
% Farming, Forestry, Fishing	3.44	1.43	1.57	1.24	0.72	0.30	1.50
% Precision Production, Craft	4.12	3.76	2.49	1.49	0.88	0.55	2.39
% Operatives	30.29	27.86	14.38	5.22	1.62	0.78	14.21

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Public-Use Microdata Sample (5% sample).